

APPLICATION
for
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT
SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that,
Thomas H. Hebert,
residing at 1340 Eastwood Drive,
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a citizen of the United States of America

has invented a new and useful Wireless Communication Device for Field Personnel of
which the following is a specification.

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WIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEVICE FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This invention claims the benefit of provisional patent application, Serial Number 60/223,646, filed August 8, 2000, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the utilization of a wireless hand held communication device that is capable of direct data entry by a field person such as a technician or engineer, of field-acquired data which is then transmitted by the wireless device to a base computer system whereupon the field-acquired data can be operated on by a software program running on the base computer and the computed data resulting thereof transmitted to the hand held communication device for display to field person or for on-site utilization or printing.

Description of the Background Art

During the course of performing repairs or maintenance to equipment, field technicians typically travel to the equipment site in order to obtain data concerning the equipment. Then, upon returning to their offices, such field-acquired data is used to analyze the equipment and determine an appropriate course of action for the repair or maintenance of such equipment. The field technician must then travel again to the equipment site in order to implement the appropriate repair or maintenance of the

equipment.

There currently exists a need for a system that enables a field technician to obtain data in the field and transmit it to a base computer that is programmed to utilize the field-acquired data and compute a repair or maintenance analysis and an appropriate regime or methodology for implementing such repair or maintenance.

An object of the present invention is to provide a handheld wireless communication device for providing the ability to input field or remote location acquired data and information and transmitting said data and information to a base located computer system or service provider.

Another object of the present invention is to provide for the utilization of various software programs that said data and information is input into at the base located computer system or service provider.

Another object of the present invention is to provide for the utilization of the wireless communication device by the field person to receive requested, developed information based on the data input by said field person.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system that allows for acquiring customer information in order to compile and maintain records of system performance and efficiency, and service and repair history.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system for providing field personnel the

ability to input data and information that would result in information concerning the actual field tested efficiency and performance being transmitted back via the wireless communication device to said field personnel after processing of the input data.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system that can be utilized to select a specific desired function, such as troubleshooting assistance whereby personnel in a field location or situation may utilize the system to request trouble shooting assistance and following the guidelines provided by the system interact by inputting data and receiving data back and forth until the best solution is found, or the most probable problem is identified.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system for providing field personnel the ability to compare the existing systems actual current cost of operation to various new, more efficient systems, first by providing for data input by the field personnel for determining which new system(s) would be used for comparison purposes and then by calculating data and information based on the field personnel selections and data input as well as utilizing the cost data available in the base located computer database which is then transmitted back to the field personnel or e-mailed directly to a potential client or customer.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication and computer software system for providing field personnel the ability to

input data relating to equipment or systems brand name, make, model number and serial number in order to access a database for parts of components needed to effect repair of said equipment or systems, and to determine the prices for those parts or components needed. Said parts information and prices then transmitted back to the field personnel via the wireless communication device. Further, the system could be set up to place the order for the parts directly with a supplier or parts distributor.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system for providing field personnel the ability to order parts, through the base located computer or service provider, or to directly transmit the order to the proper parts distributor.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system whereby field personnel can access a database for new equipment, and prices for the new equipment requested. This information based on new equipment availability, specifications and pricing.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system for providing field personnel the ability to order new equipment through the base located computer or service provider, or to directly transmit the order to the proper new equipment distributor.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and computer software system for providing field personnel the ability to input data and information that would be utilized to generate invoices for

central service provider or base located computer.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and method comprising either a base source computer system for direct communication or a service provider's computer system, both utilizing the specifically programmed software.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and method which incorporates specific software containing forms for data input and information fields utilized in the specific usage of the hardware and software.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wireless communication device and method that incorporates databases sourced by the specifically programmed software programs, contained in either a base source computer system or from a service provider's computer system.

Another object of the present invention is to provide for the utilization of a wireless communication device and method comprising the application to specific industries and trades such as the HVACR industry and trade, the plumbing industry and trade, the electrical industry and trade, the electronics industry and trade, the appliance industry and trade and any other industry or trade that is service oriented.

The foregoing has outlined some of the pertinent objects of the invention. These objects should be construed to be merely illustrative of some of the more prominent features and applications of the intended invention. Many other beneficial

Parameter	Value	Unit
Temperature	25.0	°C
Pressure	1.0	atm
Flow rate	1.0	L/min
Sample size	1.0	g
Time	1.0	h
Concentration	1.0	g/L
pH	7.0	
Wavelength	254	nm
Scan rate	1.0	nm/min
Resolution	1.0	nm
Integration time	1.0	s
Baseline	1.0	nm
Peak width	1.0	nm
Peak height	1.0	nm
Peak area	1.0	nm
Peak position	1.0	nm
Peak shape	1.0	nm
Peak intensity	1.0	nm
Peak width at base	1.0	nm
Peak width at top	1.0	nm
Peak width at 50%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 25%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 75%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 100%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 125%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 150%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 175%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 200%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 225%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 250%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 275%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 300%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 325%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 350%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 375%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 400%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 425%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 450%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 475%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 500%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 525%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 550%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 575%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 600%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 625%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 650%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 675%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 700%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 725%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 750%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 775%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 800%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 825%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 850%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 875%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 900%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 925%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 950%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 975%	1.0	nm
Peak width at 1000%	1.0	nm

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

For the purpose of summarizing this invention, this present invention is defined by the appended claims with the specific embodiment shown in the attached drawings. The present invention comprises a first component that includes a wireless, hand-held communication device that allows for field acquired data and information to be input directly from the field location to a base or provider service located computer system. That first component is also used to acquire forms, data, calculations, analysis assistance, system pricing, ordering information and/or other developed information based on the initial field acquired input data.

Existing and developed programming is incorporated into an interactive program that allows the field located technician, engineer or service user to select the exact program desired for the developed data required. Input data forms for the particular developed data desired would be provided for the field acquired data, so that the field acquired data could be input correctly into the system.

The base or service provider located computer and software programming would utilize the input data to provide developed data in the form required, back to the field located technician, engineer or service user by means of the field located component. Concurrently, the field acquired data and developed data would be developed and stored within the base or service provider computer system for the purpose of developing a customer database, providing billing, providing equipment history, providing equipment analysis improvement, ordering equipment or parts and/or any other

database storage, analysis or use.

The foregoing has outlined rather broadly the more pertinent and important features of the present invention in order that the detailed description of the invention that follows may be better understood so that the present contribution to the art can be more fully appreciated. Additional features of the invention will be described hereinafter which form the subject of the claims of the invention. It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the conception and the specific embodiment disclosed may be readily utilized as a basis for modifying or designing other structures for carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. It should also be realized by those skilled in the art that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a flow schematic illustrating the flow of data and developed data between the field located personnel and base located or service provider located computer hardware and software.

Fig. 2 is a flow schematic illustrating some of the possible software programs that would be utilized by the system and their potential for interaction.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing the exemplary implementation of the present invention as applied to the HVAC technician/engineer;

Figs. 4a-4h are data sheets showing the possible data input available to the end user that would be displayed on the end user's portable computer;

Figs. 5a-5b are data sheets showing in Part A the exemplary information entered by the technician and the prompting (shown highlighted) in Part B and other data sheets (e.g. III-Operational Data Sheet) as may be appropriate (based upon the information entered in Part A) that is then to be completed by the technician.

Figs. 6a-6b are the data sheets as completed by the technician in response to the prompting of Figs. 5a-5b.

Fig. 7 is an exemplary R-22 pressure-enthalpy diagram showing the thermodynamic cycle of the example that implements the subject invention;

Fig. 8 is an exemplary table showing the thermophysical properties of refrigerants, namely refrigerant 22 employed in the example of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a superheated vapor-constant pressure table at various pressure intervals for the refrigerant (R-22) employed in the example of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a performance table for of an exemplary compressor showing the capacity, power, current and mass flow thereof at various suction pressures and condensing temperatures that is used in the example according to the invention;

Fig. 11 is a psychrometric chart employed by the example of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a blower performance data chart of an exemplary blower employed in the example of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a cooling performance data chart of the exemplary condenser and air handler combination employed in the example of the present invention.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference to the drawings and in particular to Fig. 1, a new and improved data input and retrieval system for field located technicians, engineers or others, device noted by the reference numeral 10 for providing sales presentation assistance, technical troubleshooting assistance, determining system efficiency and performance, increasing productivity, creating customer files and database, providing detailed information to customers, providing direct customer billing, as well as providing any other conceivable function based on field acquired data and information, designated by the reference numeral 11 by inputting field acquired data designated by the reference numeral 12, is input through a wireless hand-held device, designated by the reference numeral 13 or alternately through a combination of portable computer and cell phone, designated by the reference numeral 14 or alternately through a portable computer and through access to a non-cellular type direct connection phone, designated by the reference numeral 15, which, any of these, then connect to a base located primary computer and software system, designed by the reference numeral 16, or alternately to a service provider computer and software system, designated by the reference numeral 17, will be described.

First, for the field located technician, engineer or other 10, as illustrated in Fig. 1, field acquired data 12 is input in the field by means of a field located remote wireless device 13 or alternately by means of a portable computer and cell phone 14 or alternately by means of a portable computer and field located standard phone system 15

into a base located computer and software system 16 or alternately into a service provider computer and software system 17 for processing, so that the desired, developed, field requires results 11 can then be transmitted from said base located 16 or service provider 17 computer and software system back through the field located remote wireless device 13 or portable computer and cell phone 14, or portable computer and land phone 15 back to the field personnel 10 for utilization in the field and at the same time creating customer database information, billing data and other records in the base 11 or service provider 17 located computer and software system.

Fig. 2 is illustrative of some of the possible programs described by the reference number 18 and their inter relationship, through a master program described by the reference number 19 as utilized by the base located or service provider master computer 16, 17.

The field supplied data and information 12 is transmitted through the field located system 13, 14 or 15 to the base 16 or service provider 17 master computer to be processed by the master program 19 interrelating to the various programs 18, to, in turn, supply field required information 11 back through the field located system 13, 14, or 15, to the field located personnel 10 requiring said results.

The utilization of a field located combined limited computer component and field located wireless (or land based) communication device is a significant feature of this system that is best appreciated by the following implementation thereof as follows:

EXAMPLE - HVAC IMPLEMENTATION

The exemplary computer system support for field located HVAC technician/engineer is summarized as follows

- I. Purpose: To provide methodology whereby field located technician/engineer can utilize computer system to analyze field acquired data, utilizing all available equipment, data, thermodynamic data, electrical data, etc to provide analysis of field located equipment.
- II. Example:
 - A. An HVAC or refrigeration system is to be analyzed for performance, and/or operational problem and/or test and balance
 - B. Need to know:
 - i. Current system efficiency
 - ii. Estimated annual cost of operation
 - iii. All problems that system has
 - iv. Potential savings with:
 - a) All current problems solved and addressing those not solvable
 - b) Changing to new equipment
 - c) Adding 1 or more efficiency enhancing products to old equipment
 - d) Changing to new equipment with 1 or more efficiency

enhancing products

v. Air flow balance

C. Methodology

i. On hand held computer on appropriate "form" enter all available of:

- a) Customer name
- b) Customer address and location
- c) Customer phone number
- d) Type of system
- e) System (or condenser) model number
- f) System (or condenser) serial number
- g) Air handler model number
- h) Air handler serial number
- i) Condenser fan hp, rpm, rated FLA, rated volts, hz
- j) Blower fan speed setting, hp, rpm, rated FLA, rated volts, hz
- k) Compressor model number
- l) Compressor serial number
- m) Compressor RLA, volts, hz
- n) Type of refrigerant
- o) Dimensions of main supply or return plenum where

velocity pressure is to be measured

- p) Previous month electrical energy bill with total cost and total kw consumed
- q) Water cooled equipment cost and consumption
- r) Gas or oil equipment cost and consumption

ii. Connect probes as below:

a) Temperature (refrigerant)

- 1) Hot gas discharge from compressor
- 2) Hot gas entering condenser
- 3) Mid condenser coil
- 4) Liquid out of condenser
- 5) Liquid into expansion device
- 6) Mid evaporator coil
- 7) Suction line after evaporator
- 8) Suction line into compressor
- 9) If heat pump suction line into reversing valve
- 10) If heat pump hot gas line into reversing valve

b) Temperature (air)

- 1) Dry bulb temperature of air entering condenser
- 2) Wet bulb temperature of air entering condenser
- 3) Dry bulb temperature of air exiting condenser

- 4) Dry bulb temperature of air entering evaporator
- 5) Wet bulb temperature of air entering evaporator
- 6) Dry bulb temperature of air exiting air handler
(after fan) if before blower motor – note in II C
i. j)

c) Pressure (refrigerant)

- 1) Hot gas discharge pressure exiting compressor
- 2) Hot gas discharge pressure entering condenser
- 3) Liquid refrigerant pressure exiting condenser
- 4) Liquid refrigerant pressure entering expansion
device
- 5) Suction pressure exiting the evaporator
- 6) Suction pressure entering compressor

d) Pressure (air flow)

- 1) Static pressure before air handler
- 2) Static pressure after air handler
- 3) Velocity pressure in straight section of main
supply or return plenum

iii. Connect all probes to processor for data acquisition to field located
computer section

iv. Enter on appropriate “form” on hand held computer all directly

observable problems

- a) Condition of condenser coil
- b) Condition of evaporator coil
- c) Condition of ductwork
- d) Condition of dryers
- e) Condition of suction accumulator
- f) Condition of liquid receiver
- g) Condition of reversing valve (h/p)
- h) Condition of refrigerant lines (noticeable kinks, lack of insulation, deterioration, etc)
- i) Condition of condenser fan motor
- j) Condition of evaporator blower
- k) Condition of belts
- l) Location of any obvious oil spots indicating refrigerant leaks

NOTE: For specific applications such as water cooled equipment, chillers, refrigeration equipment, etc, additional and/or different data points, observations and equipment data will need to be entered on "forms" specific to application.

- v. Transmit all above data, acquired and entered into field unit, to "home" computer at base location for analysis
- vi. "Home" computer has data banks with

- a) All manufacturer's equipment performance data including
 - 1) Capacity and power performance
 - 2) Blower performance data
 - 3) All specifications
- b) All compressor manufacturer's performance data including
 - 1) Compressor performance
 - 2) Compressor performance algorithms
- c) All motor manufacturer's specifications including allowable operating conditions
- d) Complete list of problems versus symptoms for all types of refrigeration type equipment, including components such as compressors, motors, blowers, controls, etc
- e) Complete list of all available efficiency increasing options and the effect of each on existing equipment
- f) Complete list of all available new equipment efficiencies and effect of efficiency increasing options on the new equipment
- g) Complete climatologically historical weather data for all world locations
- h) Complete data base of all electrical energy rates throughout world

- i) Complete data base of all cooling and/or heating load hours by location and by application
 - j) Ground conditions and temperatures by location
- vii. "Home" computer uses all field-acquired data to search and integrate with available data banks as listed in vi. Above and using calculation algorithms available in calculation program to calculate or determine:
 - a) Current system efficiency
 - b) Estimated current annual cost of operation
 - c) All current equipment problems (possible)
 - d) Potential savings (plus cost and payback) for
 - 1) All current problems solved (that can be solved by each solution and by combined solutions)
 - 2) Change out old equipment to new equipment by efficiency available
 - 3) Adding 1 or more efficiency enhancing products to old equipment by each product and by combined products
 - 4) Combination of 2) and 3) above
- viii. Transmit all developed, analyzed, and computed data from "home" computer back to field computer piece

- ix. Print out all developed, analyzed and computed data from field computer piece input into field located printer or by hand onto field form

More specifically, Figs. 3-13 illustrate this HVAC implementation of the present invention wherein the steps employed are summarized as follows:

1. Fill in all available data in I. Part A (Figs. 4a, 5a) on field located computer section.
2. Information provided in I. Part A (Figs. 4a, 5a) prompts computer to display (or highlight) all additional data required in I. Part B (Figs. 4a, 5a) and when II comes up (Fig. 4b), all data required and/or when III (Figs. 4c, 5b) comes up, all data required and/or when IV (Figs. 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g) comes up, all data required and/or when V (Fig. 4h) comes up all data required. In this case since performance was all that was selected and system is air-cooled, split system, heat pump, with auxiliary electric heat, only those items highlighted on I. Part B (Fig. 5a) and III. Operational Data Sheet (Fig. 5b) are required.
3. Fill in all required Data for I. Part B (Fig. 6a). Computer prompts if data is missing.
4. Attach probes, meters, gauges, etc. as required by highlighted/indicated data points shown on III. Operational Data Sheet (Fig. 6b).
5. Input all required data from probes through processor into field computer section and/or by hand after reading gauges, meters, etc. Computer prompts

for any missing data (Fig. 6b, Fig 3).

6. All data is then transmitted to Base (or Home or Web) (Fig. 3) computer for analysis.
7. Base computer accesses available data banks (Fig. 2.18) according to data provided and results desired.

Examples:

- a) Input of R-22 (Figs. 5a, 6a) as refrigerant prompts access of R-22 pressure enthalpy data, diagrams, etc. (Figs. 7, 8, 9). Plot of refrigeration cycle on pressure enthalpy diagram gives basic information throughout actual cycle (Fig. 7).
 - b) Split system condenser manufacturers name, model and serial numbers, (Figs. 5a, 6a) prompts access of manufacturers cooling performance tables (Fig. 13).
 - c) Split system air handler manufacturer's name, model and serial numbers prompts access of manufacturer's blower performance table (Fig. 12).
 - d) Compressor manufacturers name, model and serial numbers prompts access to manufacturer's specific model number compressor performance table (Fig. 10).
 - e) Air handler airflow and temperature data prompts access to psychrometric data and chart(s) (Fig. 11).
8. Computer calculates all data points to provide data required for refrigeration

cycle plot on R-22 pressure/enthalpy diagram (Fig. 7), providing for:

- a) Determination of condenser phase change temperature. Results of plotting hot gas discharge temperature, liquid temperature, and suction line temperature provides condenser phase change temperature of approximately 124 Deg. F. (Figs. 7, 8).
 - b) Determination of evaporator phase change temperature and super heat. Result of plotting R-22 suction pressure equivalent temperature and suction line temperature at compressor provides evaporator phase change temperature of approximately 31.8 Deg. F and difference of $75 - 31.8 = 43.2$ Deg. F superheat (from 7. a) above) (Figs. 7, 8, 9).
 - c) Determine enthalpy of refrigerant from temperature of liquid refrigerant entering the expansion device at 124 Deg. F. Enthalpy approximately 42 (from 7. a) above) (Fig. 8).
 - d) Determine enthalpy of refrigerant exiting evaporator at 75 Deg. F (43.2 Deg. F superheat). Enthalpy approximately 114 (from 7. a) above) (Fig. 9).
 - e) Determine the change in enthalpy (Btu/ lb.m. circulated) across evaporator $8.d) - 8.c) = 114 - 42 = 72$
9. Computer using data from applicable compressor performance table (7.d) above) (Fig. 10) and condensing phase change temperature as well as evaporator phase change temperature as determined by 8.a) and 8.b) (Figs. 7,

8, 9) above, the mass flow is determined to be approximately 611 lbs per hour.

10. Computer uses data provided for amps and volts for blower motor (Fig. 6b)

and appropriate power factor to calculate:

a) Fan power. $[(L_1 + L_2)/21 \times \text{volts} \times \text{power factor}] = [(3.5 + 3.6)/21 \times 232 \times .95 = 782.4 \text{ watts}$

b) and Fan heat penalty: = results of 10.a) x 3.413 which is $782.4 \times 3.413 = 2670 \text{ Btuh.}$

11. Net capacity from compressor performance data (Fig. 10) is calculated next using results of 8.e) and 9. and 10.b)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Net capacity} &= 8.e) \times 9 - 10.b) \\ &= 72 \times 611 - 2670 \\ &= 43992 - 2670 = 41322 \text{ Btuh} \end{aligned}$$

12. Next, if all data required is available, computer calculates the air side enthalpy net capacity as follows:

a) Air in enthalpy, is determined from psychrometric chart/data (Fig. 11) using air entering dry bulb (75.Deg. F.) and wet bulb (65.0 Deg. F) temperatures. Enthalpy = 29.9.

b) Air out, enthalpy, is determined from psychrometric chart/data (Fig. 11) using air exiting air handler dry bulb (59.Deg. F) and wet bulb (58.4 Deg. F) temperatures. Enthalpy = 25.4.

c) Change in enthalpy equals results of 12.a) - results of 12.b) = $29.9 - 25.4 = 4.5$

d) Using the blower performance table (Fig. 12), (7.b) above) speed setting (high) (Fig. 5a) and difference in static pressure across (Fig. 6a) air handler = $0.25 - (-0.15) = 0.4$ the estimated air volume is determined. Air volume (at 0.4" static) = 2020 CFM at high speed.

e) Using velocity pressure (0.022) and corresponding duct size (20" x 20") (Fig. 6a) the air volume is again alternatively determined using the formula $CFM = Area \times Velocity$. $Area = (20" \times 20") / 144 = 2.78$ square feet. $Velocity = 4005 \times (0.033)^{1/2} = 727.5$ fpm. $CFM = 727.5 \times 2.78 = 2023$ CFM.

f) Net total capacity = $4.5 \times$ results of 12.c) \times average of results of 12.d) and 12.e). Net total capacity = $4.5 \times 4.5 \times (2020 + 2023) / 2 = 40935$ Btuh.

13. Total power is calculated by computer using amp meter readings and voltmeter readings for each component (Fig. 6b).

Total power = $[(22.2 + 22.0) / 2] \times 232 \times$ power factor of compressor (0.99 from 7.d) above) (Fig. 10) $+ [(1.6 + 1.7) / 2] \times 232 \times$ power factor of outdoor fan (0.95 from 7.b) above) $+ [(3.5 + 3.6) / 2] \times 232 \times$ power factor of blower motor and transformer (0.95 from 7.c) above) = 6222 watts (input).

14. Efficiency is calculated by computer dividing results of 11. and 12.f (average) or either one alone if other not available by results of 13. above for operational EER at existing conditions $EER (not ARI) = [(41322 + 40935) / 2] / 6222 = 6.6$.

15. To calculate at ARI conditions, only compressor performance method can be used to calculate adjustments.

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- a) Adjust evaporator temperature used on compressor performance table by adding (or subtracting) difference between actual wet bulb temperature of air entering evaporator (65 Deg. F) (Fig. 6b) and 67 Deg. F (ARI point)

$$67\text{Deg. F.} - 65\text{Deg. F.} = 2 \text{ Deg. F.}$$

Adjusted evaporator temperature = 31.8 Deg. F. results of 8.b) plus 2 Deg. F. (results above)

$$33.8 \text{ Deg. F.}$$

- b) Adjust condenser temperature used on compressor performance table by adding (or subtracting) difference between dry bulb temperature of ARI design point 95Deg. F. and dry bulb temperature actually entering the condenser (92 Deg. F.) (Fig. 6b).

$$95 \text{ Deg. F.} - 92 \text{ Deg. F.} = 3 \text{ Deg. F.}$$

- 1) Adjusted condenser temperature = 124 Deg. F. (results of 8.a) + 3 Deg.F. = 127 Deg. F.

- 2) Adjusted liquid temperature = 124 Deg. F. + 3 Deg. F. = 127 Deg. F.

- c) With these adjusted temperatures, determine capacity using mass flow determined from compressor performance table (CPT) (Fig. 10) and the change in enthalpy from refrigerant conditions and pressure enthalpy diagram/data (Figs. 7, 8, 9).

- 1) Mass flow extrapolated from CPT (Fig. 10) at 33.8 Deg. F. evaporator and 127 Deg. F. condenser is approximately

$$[(33.8 - 30)/(35 - 30)] \times (679.0 - 605.2) + 605.2 = 661.3$$

$$[(33.8 - 30)/(35 - 30)] \times (651.1 - 580.7) + 580.7 = 636.5$$

$$[(130 - 127)/(130 - 125)] \times (661.3 - 636.5) + 636.5 = 651.2 \text{ lbs/hr.}$$

2) Change in enthalpy. Liquid enthalpy at 127 Deg. F. (Fig. 8)

approximately 46.3. Gas enthalpy at 33.8 Deg. F. + 43.2 Deg. SH (Fig. 9) approximately 107.6 + 8 or 115.6

$$\text{Change in enthalpy} = 115.6 - 48.3 = 67.3$$

3) Capacity = 67.3 x 651.2 (43826) less fan heat (results of 10.b) = 2670

Btuh) = 41156 Btuh

d) Also with these temperatures determine the difference between the rated power at ARI adjusted conditions and actual conditions.

1) At ARI adjusted for 33.8 Deg. F. evaporator and 127 Deg. F. condenser— from Compressor performance table compressor power (Fig. 10)

$$@ 120 \text{ Deg. F. } [(33.8 - 30)/(35 - 30)] \times (4356 - 4210) + 4210 = 4321 \text{ watts}$$

$$@ 130 \text{ Deg. F. } [(33.8 - 30)/(35 - 30)] \times (4614 - 4433) + 4433 = 4571 \text{ watts}$$

$$@ 127 \text{ Deg. F. } [(127 - 120)/(130 - 120)] \times (4571 - 4321) + 4321 = 4496 \text{ walls}$$

2) At actual conditions for 31.8 Deg. F. evaporator and 124 Deg. F. condenser

$$@ 120 \text{ Deg. F. } [(31.8 - 30)/(35 - 30)] \times (4356 - 4210) + 4210 = 4263 \text{ watts}$$

$$@ 130 \text{ Deg. F. } [(31.8 - 30)/(35 - 30)] \times (4614 - 4433) + 4433 = 4498 \text{ watts}$$

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is located in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and orange regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a* for use in photosynthesis. Chl *b* is also located in the thylakoid membranes.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They include carotenes (orange) and xanthophylls (yellow). Carotenoids transfer energy to Chl *a* and also protect the photosynthetic apparatus from damage by excess light energy.

4. *Xanthophylls* are a subset of carotenoids that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They play a role in energy transfer and photoprotection.

5. *Phycobilins* are water-soluble pigments found in cyanobacteria and some algae. They absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum and transfer energy to Chl *a*.

6. *Anthocyanins* are flavonoid pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red, purple, and blue colors in many plants.

7. *Flavonols* are flavonoid pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the yellow and orange colors in many plants.

8. *Quercetin* is a flavonoid pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. It is responsible for the yellow and orange colors in many plants.

9. *Resveratrol* is a stilbenoid pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. It is responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

10. *Anthraquinones* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

11. *Anthrazones* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

12. *Anthracenes* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

13. *Anthracenones* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

14. *Anthracenols* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

15. *Anthracenyls* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

16. *Anthracenyls* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

17. *Anthracenyls* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

18. *Anthracenyls* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

19. *Anthracenyls* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

20. *Anthracenyls* are a class of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are responsible for the red and purple colors in many plants.

II. (a) The equipment manufacturers name and equipment model number (Figs. 5a, 6a) causes the computer to access the manufacturers specifications and performance data published for this particular piece of equipment. From the performance data (Fig. 13) listed at a 95 Degree F. outdoor ambient condition and an 80 degree F. Dry Bulb, 67 degree Wet Bulb indoor ambient condition, the net capacity is given as 54,100 BTUH and the condenser power is given as 5080 watts and the indoor blower power allowance is 365 watts per 1,000 CFM, the blower power is $365 \times 1.9 = 694$ watts for a total power input of 5774 watts. The rated E.E.R. at ARI conditions therefore equals 54,100 BTUH output divided by 5774 watts input equals 9.37.

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a.)) x 100 = (9.37- 6.44) 9.37 x 100 = 31.3% reduced efficiency.

(c) The system analysis of problems associated with the performance of the system comes from the comparison of actual refrigerant conditions to standard refrigerant and operating conditions at similar outdoor and indoor conditions for the type of system and refrigerant.

- 1) High superheat is determined from comparison of actual superheat of 43.2 Degrees F. as determined in 8.b) from field determined data (Figs. 6a, 6b) to the normal 12 to 15 Degrees F. superheat expected in a properly operating R-22 refrigerant air conditioning system. The normal maximum superheat being 20 Degrees F.
- 2) Lack of sub-cooling is determined by comparing actual liquid temperature entering the expansion device (124 Degrees F. from Sheet III – Operational Data Sheet) (Fig. 6b) to condensing temperatures associated with the liquid refrigerant pressure (result @ 8.a), 124 Degrees F. derived from R-22 properties (Fig. 8) at 275 PSIG as entered on Sheet III) (Fig. 6b), No sub-cooling shown at all.
- 3) High superheat coupled with little or no sub-cooling would indicate either a) low refrigerant charge, b) restriction in condenser or between condenser and expansion device or c) non-condensables. The lack of temperature change from that expected from the hot gas discharge temperature measurement at the outlet of the compressor (200

Degrees F. coupled with the intersection of the liquid refrigerant pressure and the constant entropy line from the superheated suction gas to the hot gas intersection (Fig. 7) indicates no pressure loss through the condenser and the constant liquid temperature between the outlet of the condenser and the inlet of the TXV (Fig. 7) also indicates no pressure loss. Therefore the only two possible causes would be II.c) 3) a.) or II. c) 3) c) as described above.

- (d) The high condensing temperature (124 Degree F.) coupled with high superheat (43.2 Degree F.) indicates the possibilities of non-condensables and/or a problem with air flow through the condenser which could be result of a; a) dirty condenser or b) bad fan motor (power requirement of fan is within norms as compared to fan specifications; therefore this is probably not the problem, although an incorrect pitch on the fan blade could be possible). Comparison of actual compressor (Fig. 10) power consumption to rated power consumption on the CPT (Fig. 10) also indicates a possible problem with the run capacitor.
- (e) Comparison of actual measured compressor power consumption to rated power consumption on the CPT (Fig. 10) also indicates a possible problem with the run capacitor.

- III. (a) Estimated cost to repair is based on the data for National average cost of repair for the possible conditions listed above. The primary reference is

“Means Mechanical Cost Data” as updated yearly and said cost adjusted for locality as outlined in I. Part A of Available Information Data Sheet (Figs. 5a, 6a) and adjusted per data available in Means Mechanical Cost Data.

- (b) Calculations for savings is based on increasing efficiency to Manufacturers rated efficiency (Fig. 13) and savings is based on ARI cooling hours for locality (2400) and the local electrical energy cost (Fig. 6a) . The cost to produce a total of 54,100 BTUH for 2400 hours at a current E.E.R. of 6.44 would require an actual run time of $54,100 \text{ BTUH} \times 2400 \text{ hours} \div 40963 = 3170$ hours.

Current Cost = 40963 BTUH Capacity divided by 6.44 E.E.R.

(watts/BTUH) divided by 1000 watts(kwh) x 3170 hours x \$167.99 (total previous month's electrical energy cost) divided by 1846 watts (total previous months electrical energy usage) (Fig. 6a) = 6361 divided by 1000 x 3170 x \$0.091/kwh = \$1,835.00 per year.

At rated efficiency and capacity (with repairs):

Repaired Equipment Cost = 54,100 BTUH Capacity divided by 9.37

E.E.R. (watts/BTUH) divided by 1000 watts(kwh) x 2400 hours x \$167.99
 (total previous month's electrical energy cost) (Fig. 6a) divided by 1846
 watts (total previous months electrical energy usage) = 6361 divided by
 1000 x 2400 x \$0.091/kwh = \$1,260.00 per year.

Savings = Current cost per year minus repaired equipment cost per year =
 \$1835.00 - \$1260.00 = \$574.00 per year resulting in a % savings = \$574 divided
 by \$1835 = 31.3 %.

Simple Payback equals cost divided by savings - \$150. to \$500 divided by
 \$574.00 x 12 months/year = (.261 to .871 x 12) = 3.1 to 10.5 months.

- IV. (a) Replacement costs are based on data available from "Means Mechanical
 Cost Data" and/or other cost data information available. Could be adjusted
 by contractor, technician or engineers input.
- (b) Cost of operation and savings are based on providing 54,100 BTUH for
 2400 hours compared to current cost associated with providing 40,903
 BTUH for 3170 hours at an E.E.R. of 6.44.

@ 10 S.E.E.R. (9.3 E.E.R.) Cost = \$1270/year Savings = \$565/year

@ 12 S.E.E.R. (11.0 E.E.R.) Cost = \$1074/year Savings = \$761/year

@ 14 S.E.E.R. (12.0 E.E.R.) Cost = \$985/year Savings = \$850/year

@ 15 E.E.R (15.0 E.E.R.) Cost = \$788/year Savings = \$1047/year

Cost to operate = 54,100 BTUH divided by the E.E.R. x 2400 hours
divided by 1000watt/kwh x \$0.091/kwh.

Savings = Current cost to operate minus new equipment cost to operate.

Payback = Estimated installed cost divided by estimated savings.

Analysis Results

- I. Current EER = 6.44 at capacity of 40963 Btuh at ARI standard conditions.
- II. From the cooling performance data, at 95°F the net cooling capacity at ARI conditions should be 54100 Btuh and the EER should be 9.37.

The system is running at $(40963/54100) \times 100 = 75.7\%$ of rated capacity and at $[(9.37-6.44)/9.37] \times 100 = 31.3\%$ reduced efficiency.

The high superheat and lack of sub cooling indicated an undercharged condition with no indication of any restrictions.

The relatively high condensing temperature at this undercharged condition indicated a very dirty condenser or some type of air blockage. Fan motor (condenser) is within parameters; therefore the problem is either a coil obstruction or a defective fan blade. The abnormally high single phase (Fig. 5a, 6a) compressor power indicates a possible bad run capacitor.

- III. The estimated cost to repair all problems could range from \$150.00 to \$500.00 with a net decrease in cost of operation of 30 to 35%. On an annual basis for this equipment in this location, this would amount to a savings of $0.30 \text{ to } 0.35 \times (40963/6.44) \times (54900/40963) \times (2400 \text{ hr}/100) \times (\$167.99/1846 \text{ kw} = 0.30 \text{ to } 0.35 \times \$1835/\text{yr} = \$550 \text{ to } \$640 \text{ per year}.$

The payback would be from less than 3 months to as many as 11 months.

IV. To replace this equipment with new equipment:

	Estimated installed cost	Savings*	Payback
10 SEER H/P	\$3900 +/-	\$550 to \$640 per year	6.1 to 7.1 years
12 SEER H/P	\$4300 +/-	~ \$700 per year	~ 5.7 years
14 SEER H/P	\$5100 +/-	~ \$850 per year	~6.0 years
~15 EER D/S/H/P	\$7400 +/-	~\$1050 per year	~ 7.0 years
Geothermal H/P ~15 EER	~\$14000 +/-	~\$1050 per year	~13.3 years

* Does not include savings from heating efficiency increase (minimal heating load hours in this region).

V. With any of the above, a heat recovery unit is recommended which has an estimated installed cost of \$700 to \$1100 which would generate a hot water energy cost savings of approximately \$300 to \$400 per year with a payback of 1.75 to 3.67 years.

End of Sample Analysis

The present disclosure includes that contained in the appended claims, as well as that of the foregoing description. Although this invention has been described in its preferred form with a certain degree of particularity, it is understood that the present disclosure of the preferred form has been made only by way of example and that numerous changes in the details of construction and the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Now that the invention has been described,

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS: